SOME ENCOURAGING REPORTS

Board Hold a Conference.

The Referendum Policy to Be Adopted in the Settlement of the Strike-Any Proposition Deemed of Sufficient Importance Will Be Referred to the Miners.

Columbus, Ohio. July 19.—The national the strike. President Farms, of Ohio, re- crowded in the ables

38,000 miners of hime's idie. President Empht, of Indiana, reported

at work, but they are not producing President Polan, of the Pittsburg dis-

trict, reported the mines closed in western Pennsylvania, with the exception of Bear-The executive heard also decided to adopt the referendum policy in the settle-ment of the strike. The settlements of

Any scheme of settlement will be referred back to the miners for approval or disapproval. The national board will weighevery proposition for a settlement carefully, and when one is offered which in their opinion in worthy of special consideration it will be referred to the miners and they will act upon it. If it can be plainly and clearly stated to the miners a vote will be taken on its acceptance, but should its terms be complicated a national convention will be called to meet in this city to pass upon the by the House.

ANSWERING THE APPEAL.

The West Virginia Diggers Join Their Brothers in the Fight.

Wheeling, W Va., July 19. - Developments of this afternoon and evening in the min-ing districts of West Virginia warrant the motion that the strike of the diggers which begon with such a rish this morntug, will extend within a few hours to a | and finally adopted by the conferees. anagority of the competitive mines of the State. The hitherto invulnerable Monoagalt district gives evidences of a general suspension of the diggers in the big vein to half of that under the Wilson bill."

Questions flow thick and fast, and 800 have struck, and the result of the two meetings held by Debs and his asexcittes will very likely be a general sus-

This afternoon Debs spoke to 300 miners at Willow Tree, a short distance from the chief Monongali mine His remarks were quiet but forcible, and were received with great enthusiasin.

After the meeting the men held a scout conference and effected a temporary organization of the first branch of the United Mine Workers of America, instituted in the Monongan district. They will descend upon the small mines in the vallev-tomorrow.

The operators seem to have lost all hope of inducing their men to remain at work and some of them scknowledge that the indications for a total sounceston forcervor are too Forcible to admit of much doubt The Monoagah Company will undoubtedly the an attempt to operate with new

Although efforts made to secure a new force were truthes, it is reliably reported that the miners and officials of some of concerns are being supplied with arms In the Clarisburg field 200 or 300 diggers will sirike tomorrow. The utuation in the southern part of the State is without material change. The most conservative estimates place the number of studeers in the State at a little less than 3,660. The deduction is that about men are still working.

The Piedment men seem as firm as ver in their determination to remain at Work.

IT REMAINS UNANSWERED.

& Telegram to the President About the Miners' Strike.

The telegram sent to the President Sun day by a number of influential citizens of Pittsburg, asking him to orge the mine owners to consent to leave to arbitration not be answered. It was appounced for the President pesterday that some time are he had said that if some definite proposition for arbitration was placed before him, he would give the matter con-

The President does not consider the telegram a definite proposition, but a entimental plea, which he cannot enter tain in his official capacity.

The President desires it to be known that he sympathizes with many of the unortunate miners and that he favors the proposition to adjust the differences be tween the men and the owners by arbi-

LISTEN TO THE STRIKERS.

Men in the Cannonsburg Mines In-

duced to Go Out. Pittsburg, July 19. One thousand strikers from various mines marched on the Cannonsburg mines this morning at 6 o'clock and induced the men emp The strikers were cherred by the strains of a brass band, and the non-strikers were persuaded to go out chiefly by the size of the army of strikers. There was no disorder. The mine-owners pleaded with their employee not to strike, but the men decided to go out. The strikers' officials say that the miners were not overswed by the strikers, but they were anxious to go.

President Dolan left early this morning to attend the meeting of the national

Pumps Out of Order.

executive board at Columbus.

The police have reported to the attention of the pump donor the following pumps out of order: At the corner of Vermont avenue and L street northwest: Twelfth street and Florida avenue northwest; Third and D streets southwest; on Virginia avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets northwest; also the horse fountain at Fourteenth street and Welling place northwest.

to the Country.

The B & O. R. R. has placed on sale reduced rate excursion tickets, to be sold every Saturday and Sunday during the find ample field for their rapacity within semmer season, valid for seinra until fol- its folds. lowing Monday, from Washington to points on the Washington Branch as far as in free, that mankind might seek help Annapolis Junction and prints on the Metropolitan Branch and main line as far with resignation

ss Federick and Charlestown, W. Va. The bill, he said, was a declaration of my25-tuith till außt

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE THE SUBMISSIVE

Continued from First Page.

through each change made in the tariff till and explained the effect of the Sen-Concerning the sugar schedule, in which nearly every member was interested. Mr. Dingley explained that by the arrangements as reported by the conference committee, about \$3,000,000 increase of revenue would be realized, as the increase and been placed on raw augurs at the point where revenue would be received, and at the same time the beet sugar industry will receive substantial benefit. He insisted that the amount of the differential duty remains to reality just the same as in the bill which passed

As Mr. Dineley proceeded the members ensentice tourd of United Mine Workers of the House gathered around him. It had a conference here today. The object | was an interesting scene, with Mr. Dingof the meeting, as stated by President ley in the role of schoolmaster, drilling Raichford, was to size up the entire altihis pupils in lessons on tariff. Some of ation and outline the future policy of others sat in chairs, but the majority

ported a total suspension, practically, of all important mines in Olito.

President Carson reported 35,000 of the which, if it ind been allowed to remain, would have saved \$25,000,000 to the United States Treasury. A reference to the elimination of the stamp tax brought a question from Mr. Todd of Michigan to whether or not the Republicans confessed that they had abandoned the idea of taxing the "stock gamblers" of Wall

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin and Mr. Johncon of Indiana were not apt pupils. They could not see through the cobweb explana tion of Mr. Dingley, concerning the net former strikes by the national officers have usually not pleased the rank and file of the patient. Rapidly he calculated the duty on the different qualities of sugar, until he arrived at a conclusion, at least, satisfactorily to himself.

The duty on raw sugars of 100 degrees. purity is raised from 1.75 (as proposed originally by the House), to 1.82 1-2," said Mr. Dingley, "and the duty on refined sugar is raised from 1 87 1-2, as preposed by the House, to 1.95, thus giving the same differential of twelve and a half hundredths between raw and refined segar as was originally proposed

Mr. Johnson of Indiana Wanted to know if this increase to 1.95 would not increase the profits of the Sugar Trust on the andicipotory importations of raw sugars Mr. Dingley gave an explanation which erned to satisfy Mr. Johnson, and then, after another of his lightning calculations, affirmed that the refiner of sugar under the present Wilson bill had a differential of 22 1-2 cents per hundred pounds, as against 12 1-2 cents proposed by the House

The question was asked how much the sugar trust is protected by the conference duty, and Mr. Dingley answered "justabout Questions flew thick and fast, and the came deserted, except for one memb cholas C. Cox of Tennessee, who asked that order be restored. He believed the

obers should be compelled to take their sents. Speaker Reed thought so, too, and he began to wield his gavel, with the result that the crowd began to thin out and occupy seats, all very near to Mr. Dingley,

As to the question of the revenue to be aised by the bill, Mr. Dingley pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large animportations.

The bill next year, be eniculated, would raise \$225,000,000,\$75,000,000 more than the present law. Over \$40,000 000 haif been lost in this year's revenues by the impertations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the tall, so that be calculated that the hill this rear would raise \$185,000,000

Mr. Dingley declared that there was no doubt that the revenue produced by the bill would not only be ample to meet the expenditures of the Government, but allow a Republican Administration to begin again to pay off the principal of the public debt, which had been increased by the late Adnunistration.

Alabama secured the floor. He jumped that from the bad effects of the tatif bill demand for new tariff laws. This bill detects a demand for new tariff laws. This bill deto a desimetation of the Republican party in general, and severely ophraided the tariff bill managers for the sagar schedule and for not allowing the namerity a chance see the full before this morning.

Representative Swanson of Virginia deivered an excellent address on the sopar chedule. He agreed with Senator Vest Eat it could properly be termed the Cane Hatterns of detaile. This infam ision proposes to take one-fourth the entire revenue duty on the segar consumption of the entire people. He proposed to show what the sugar duty amounted to, and bad read by the clerk some remarks of Mr. Payne at the time of the passage of the

"The present member of the Ways and

Means Committee," answered Mr. Swanen. "At that time he opposed the chedule of the Wilson bill," said Mr. Swanson. "He opposed it because the 40 ner cent duty means a tax of SI on every can in the United States. Now, under the present proposed tariff the duty in double, and the tax must necessarily be it. The tax of 40 per cent may have been for the benefit of a few, but an 80 per cent tax is a still greater benefit. The speaker declared that the proposition of the conference committee instead of creating competition destroyed petition There was a great deal of talk about making the Senate surcuder, but when the bill was reported it was seen that nothing much had been orrendered after all. "Let us see what this great surrender is," exclaimed Mr. m, as he proceeded to show that the Senate gave up seven and a splif cents as against the House giving up four cents Mr. Ball of Texas quoted from President

McKinley's inaugural address, "that econmy was demanded at all times, espen ially now when the depressed condition of business, and distress among the people, rendered them least able to bear He asserted there was money end the Treasury, available for that purpose, to meet the difference, under existing

laws, between receipts and expenditures, without additional taxation for years. That the pending bill would add \$500. ple, and the worst bill and the highest rate of tavation ever crystallized into

The Republican experiment of restoring confidence and prosperity by raising taxes was an effort to cross the modern "faith cure" with the ancient school of slood-letting surgery .

The powers of government had never seen to perverted, the interests of the favored classes so advanced, and the rights of the masses so trampled upon as by this bill Every trust existing, or in embryo, would

Not even Bibles were permitted to comfrom on high to bear their heavy cross

commercial war with the nations of the

ket to our products, but would close many. It would not add a foreign customer, and domestic consumption could not be in-creased by raising the cost of our own wares to people without money to buy

the present output at existing prices. He declared that it is not undemocratic are amendments and the parts agreed to an raise a proper share of the revenue and rejected by the conference commuttee. by a tax on wool, sugar, hides, lumber and other produces of the South and West, but denounced the efforts of those who, claiming to be Democrats, sought to add to the enormities of the bill by taxes on products of their own sections and ex-

port bounties. In a gotte of grab all and steal all by protective tariffs the South and West would go to the wall, as the products of the East were such as the world had for sale. while the products of the South and West were such as the world must buy.

The most indefensible policy, he declared, was that of those who denounced the bill as infamous and a botted for trusts and yet

declined to vote for or against it. That a desire to emphasize the money question as the paramount issue would not fastify sech a course, as even the free coinage of gold and silver would not restore presperity under laws that enabled the few to gather the fruits of the toil of the many. The Democratic party Was great enough

and good enough for every lover of the country, and every friend of aliver, but must never surrender cardinal principles to make new converts. It was fundamental among Democratic

octrines that tariff taxes could not be laid for other than revenue purposes. A man who believed otherwise, whatever else he might be, was not a Democrat When this bill is passed your gold standard Democratic allies will say that a cam-

paign won on the money question has been converted into a feast of tariff debauchery. Mr. Lanham of Texas began to discuss the bill from the standpoint of its being an "aggravated continuance of war tax and this, too, in the dawn of the twentieth century. The word "greed" was a sufficient commentary on the whole bill; it permented it. "It may be," he said, "that in certain localities a temporary and sporadic prosperity will ensue, special interests may be protected, but that the masses can be made prosperous through its conditions and operations is, to my mind, a logical impossibility."

He was not a pessimist, nor an alarmist, but he believed that very evil consequence would follow a law like this, which meant more Isbor for the laborer and less for the capitalists. The Israelites might be expected to revolt against the task of making bricks without straw. Mathematically, scarce money plus high taxes could nev equal prosperity. (Applicae.) Mr. Lanham said that he believed the extra session was called to distract the public attention from the consideration of the financial question, (Applanae.). In a tribute to the power of the press he said that one of the most remarkable things of late days was that all of the press had been and genius of the late matchless leader of the Democracy. (Applicuse.) Mr. Fleming of Georgia argued that a

tax upon imports was a tax on exports, because every obstacle to the incoming stream must be an obstacle to the out-flowing stream. Mr Flending then took up and discussed statistically the fact that one of the misfortunes of the situntion was that arriculture was paying trit-ute to manufactures. He also traced the gradual increase in the fariff exactions from the general average of 5 per cent in 1789 until the present of about 55 per cent. He was proud, of course, of the increase in the manufactures of the country, but he could not forget that they all rested on the substructure of agric ulture, and that agriediture appeared to be suffering post. Mr. Fleming attacked the bill from the point of view that one of the inherent defects of every tariff till was its classion and sectionalism. He also considered a great many of the evils which flowed from that fatal defect.

Mr. Handy of Delaware made one of the brightest speeches of the day. He said that the campaign was not fought on the need of a revision of the tariff. That victory, too, it must be remembered, was ed largely by the gold Democrats. The gold Democrats were not tariff men stood for tariff reform or free trade. The Republican party had now, however, betrayed their allies by giving them a fry must saffer until it is changed under the Administration of the vonng Nomakan Land is the source of labor, working on land, develops it; and eathing can bring prosperity except that which keeps labor in production. Far from doing this, the bill evidenced the corporate power. It was a pity that William Shakespeare did not know of the Directey bill. He would have enomerated it among the things that could not proved (laughter). He described the Republican method of adjourning three days at a time as the perfection of legistation. The chaptain said prayers: the four nal was read. Mr. Dingley moved to ad-"What Mr. Payne is that?" inquired a and the day's work was done (Ap-Journ; Mr. Simpson of Kanana protested

Mr Kelley of South Dakota profested against the duty of I 1-2 cents a pound on lead one, which meant an ad valorem rate of 150 per cent; on pig lend the duty was 85 per cent. All this was an-tagonistic to the wages and other intenuts of the miners. The whole thing, said, was evidently done in the interest of the Gugenbeimer mills of Mexico doubled to \$2, yet Mr. Payne is favoring Mr. Kelley warmly defended the People's party and himself from the charge made by one of the speakers that those who failed to vote against the bill were moral

Mr. Grosvenor replied to this argument by saying that the lead tariffs were suggested by Populist Senators.

Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis asked Mr. Gros venor if it was true that the lead trust would clear something like \$3,000,000 on the deal. Mr. Grosvenor-I do not know and I do

ot care. (Laughter.) Mr. Lewis - A remark which is character stic and proverbial of the party to which the gentleman from Ohio belongs. (Laugh-

ter and applause.) At 6 p. m. the House took a recess until

The argument of the Democratic part est the bill was resumed shortly after 8 p. m. A night session of the Senate always has a special charm for Washingtonians, and, there fore, there was a very enthusiastic respouse to the statement made in the after boon papers that the remainder of the day's oratory would be under the sym pathetic blaze of electricity. leries were jammed, not withstanding the warmth of the situation and the subject The ladies' galleries were as usual particularly attractive, and it being a cidedly sommer evening, there were hundreds of gay shirt waists, frocks, skirts etc., to lighten up the scene and make one forget the omnipresent caloric. It was splendid, animating and inspiring amphitheater in which the speakers found the

ception of Mr. Bailey's, short, The proceedings commenced with a col-loquy between Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey. Mr. Dingley expressed the hope that they would be able to reach a vote at 10

Pailey suggested 11 p. m. Mr. Dingley reserved out of this time a quarter or a half hour to reply for the Republican side.

Batley, under those circumstances

would not consent to any hand and foot obligation to vote at any time, but thought that it could be had at 11 p. m.

The argument was opened by Mr. Mo-lowell of Ohio. Mr. McDowell only had ten mimites, and was cut off just at the of the Chicago platform time when he was warming up to the subject. He considered, however, very fully the fact that the Republican party had played the people false already. It was not necessary, he said, to show that the promises of prosperity had not been fulfilled. All this was evident now after four months since the opening of Congress. The conditions were now just as dishsartening as they were before the election Mr. McDowell was proceeding to arraign the opposition for its failure and the consequent effect of this failure on the people when the hammer fell. Mr. McDowell's remarks will, however, appear in full in the Record. In fact, Mr Dingley has agreed to the printing of

her as made and extended. stood for a tariff for revenue only. He critied the proposed law as unnecessary and as a grave burden upon the poor. He rereward now in a high tariff, against which they had to protect. This was done for them by their friends and allies the Republicans Col. Ferry stood for the Wil-son bill, and in conclusion said that what we wanted was not a bill for 75,000,000 of people, but a bill under which we could do business with 450,000,000 of people. (Applame.)

Mr. Bailey then proceeded with his argument. He premised that nothing which be could say would change the result. Nothing which anyone could say would change a single vote. The final decision upon the question will be made by the 15.0 of people, not by the members of the House He did not regard the tariff as the great est question before the people, but as sec-ondary to another great issue—that of finance, but while he regarded the financial question of paramount importance. It is not now under discussion, and he would confine his remarks to the tariff.

He was never, he said, an enthystastic

supporter of the present haw, because he is not able to inclore altogether the principle of free raw material. President Cleveland's treatment of that bill was indefense ble. The measure was decided by its ene-mies and deserted by its friends. Cloveland should either have vetoed it or indorsed it. It was a measure without a sponsor. Yet it had vindicated itself. strange to say. The course pursued by the Supreme Court on the income tax had done more to bring discredit on that tribunal than its enemies could have done in a bondred years. (Applause) The pretense that the present bill is to increase the public revenues is a false one upon its face-Slight changes in the present law would have accomplished all that is needed in that direction. It had been shown that local bill than under the McKinley bill. Mr Builey latt it down as an elementary principle that no country could encourage protion by discouraging exchange is the consummation of fully to teach any

such doctrine. He admitted that Congress could protect particular industries by naking all others contribute to their sup ports 'Profitable commence is better than approfitable manufactures," was one of Mr. Balley's maxicles which were applauded What Americans needed for development was free trade and sailors'

the trusts, these being the logical out and asked for time, but were growth of protection. The trusts use the nothing of what we wanted to same arguments among themselves as It has been that way all they use before Congress, for protection "This Congress was called at against foreign competition. They can revenue, but to rob the power well afford to occasionally reduce prices the manufacturers. This but was in among themselves and still leave them occasure, offinitely higher than they would be purpose " without protection

The succeeding part of Mr Bailey's wool in 1882 if I am a bend now speech was a comparison of the views of the two great part es on the question of bereits then " (Laugher and appliance) revenue, protection, and competition. The Mr. Balley also voted for free cond. free Republicans of the Home, he said, had iron and free smar, and free wood, but interposed every obstacle to local com- he had apparently charged his mind. petition, while it proposed to oppose for-

eign competition "The Senate." he said, "has defeated every amendment effered by us to destroy bad observed other relations of the sugar these combinations of capital." It was people to the present legislation, and not to be expected that the trusts should this had not been dealed. If any proof not participate in the advantages of a law | were needed of the referry of this trust to which they subscribed liberally to have it could be found in the rise in sugar enacted. (Applicate) He would not say stocks of the day (Applicate) that the Republican party had sold its. He safe he would have the platforms conscience to the Sugar Trust, but it was of the Democratic party inserted in rue that the Sugar Trust was to get | remarks, and on them he would stand or \$4,000,000 annually out of the schemie fall. Either the Republican party had sold out Mr. McMillin's close was a fine oratorical to the trusts, or it was impossible to deny effort, at the end of which the to the Sugar Trest a store in the profits broke out into uncontrollable appliance of the legislation. (Applause.)

point in his speech, and the House and the | the Toncrals the Republican party alieries became proportionately noisy planned for its interment. Mr Bulley doctored himself frequently glorious future, and it defled the Repub-with lemon julies and slippery elm., and by lican party to the conflict. (Applause.) these means he was enabled to keep his No. the party was not dead; on the conabove the waves.

forego the delivery of the remainder of to come. (Prolonged applause.)

ing, when Mr. Grosvenor wanted to know it was the doctrine of the party. sewhat midely if there could not be party had given him a new commission, fixed a time for a vote. Mr. Bailey evidently resented this and

said that no one interfered when Mr. Republicans. He began with the state Grosvenor opened the debate, or closed ment that in the whole day of debats It. (Applaute unchecked from the gal- there had been no attack on the bill, ex-

New York in the chair.

Mr. Bailey did not believe in protection in any form. (Applause.) He vote for any duty intended to increase the crats, but sugar was all that had been price of anything; but he would vote al attacked. ways for an equalization of taxation. Mr. Pailey asserted that it was not true Demoemey to grant free raw material to manu facturers and to tax the manufactured product (Applause.) It never did accede a bounty to the sugargrowers. The Demo to such a dectrine until what was known us Clevelandism came into vogue. (Ap plause., The necessaries of life, he maintained, should be free, and he would never vote for a duty on materials manufactured for profit until taxes were taken off those things which were necessary to the poor

Mr. Balley, in the course of his discussion of the true principles of Democracy, referred to the preparation of the Morrison bill in the Ways and Menns Committee. He mentioned among those of the committee who opposed free mw material were Mesers. Mills, Maybury and McMillin. Mr. McMillin-Where did you hear that? What is your authority?

Mr. Bulley-I don't mean to criticise: I Mr. McMillin had the statement repeated and asked again for the authority.

Mr. Halley - Mr. Morrison told me so with Mr. McMillin said that Mr. Bailey could not attack his record like that without proper explanation. He "was misrepresented by the state

ment Mr. Pailey declined to be interrunted by a gentleman who declared that he misented him. Mr. McMillin-What'excuse have you to give to this House for voting to strike out

the duty on wool and woolens and vote

Mr. Italiey-Sir, we might as well under-

stand each other now I will never

for the duty of this bill instead of the duties of the Wilson bill? Mr. Bailey-Because I had introduced enciment to reduce woolen goods \$3 1-2 per centa Mr. McMillin-And yet you propose to take the nigher rates of this bill?

wool-grower gets nothing. (Applause.) I would ask the gentleman how he can escape from voting for free wool in face

Mr McMillim-That platform did not take any back track on the principle of tariff for revenue only, as has been stated resented here. Mr. Bailey here offered to prove by Mr. Robertson of Louisiana that the word "only" was omitted purposely from the

Chicago platform, Mr. Robertson, how-ever, would not respond. Mr. Bailey then said that Senator Tillman and Senator Rawlins had stated in the open Senate that the Word "only" was omitted purposely. He then proceeded to show of those who, in the Forty-ninth Congress voted for free raw material, all had since left the Democratic party except Col. Morrison, who remail the party. Others who had voted for Col. Berry, of Kentucky, made the next free raw material in that committee were dures, a very short but pointed one. He W. C. P. Breckinridge, who rate on the Republican ticket in Kentucky; Clifton Breckinridge, whose affiliations were probably the same, and Mr. McMillin was a distinguished member of this House. (Applause) All those who voted against free raw material were with the party in 1896. Mr. Carlisle, who cast the deciding vote for free raw material in the Ways and Means Committee, opposed the Demoeratic party in 1896.

After this lively episode Mr. Pailey culo-gized the agricultural classes as the best stay and support of the republic The which would oppress them invites its own destruction. If Democracy would adhere to its reconsecration last year the American people would reward its fidelity to duty and faith. (Applause.) Mr. McMillin had twenty-four minutes to

speak, and in that time be removed the cloud put upon his Democracy by Mr. Balley and wied that Mr. Bailey had voted unedly for free mwmaterial four years ago. and will hout any reservation or new thearh He said that in the short time given him he could not review the bill as he wished and that only a few of the most iniquitogs of its provisions could be touched on by bita

'It turns out," he said, "that today before we could take any step toward putting the bill on the statute books after the conference committee had finished with it, the alls and bears were rushing over each other to buy sugar until \$12,000,000 profit had been turned into the coffers of the Sugar Trust. And yet it is said that the virtuous House sugar schedule was not avorable to the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Spenker, I have said before that there is no trust among them all that is not helped, especially by this bill. This I re-

Mr. McMillin sold that it was only list to himself and his friends to state what the stand of the Democratic party had been on the question of free raw material statement that he had ever advocated free wool was a mistake. He followed this with several remarks on Mr Bulley's South I will note for its protection. (Aprecord in return. He went on to state that the works

schedule was the worst in the whole and union burning.
bill, except the eners schedule the farm i was "This bill?" the spenier continued in the amount of a poture of what he not only the worst tout? bill that has not in produces tariff blea had done

most iniquitous way This morning we homocress with home to (Applause)

Beiley next proceeded to discuss of the people was at hand we proceed

"This Congress was called not a sun-

"Mr. Bulley," he spid, "would fire from Mr. McMillin charged that the Sugar

Trust had distance terms to the Finance Committee and it was not denied. He

The Democratic party, he said, had refus Mr. Bailer became very hourse at this at all times to act the corpse at any of trary, it was immortal and would impress Mr. Dingley suggested that Mr. Bailey that truth on the opposition in the contest

Mr. Bailey, after this speech, explained Mr. Balley was on the point of acced- that he voted for free raw material while

and he intended to observe it.
Gen. Payne closed the debate for cept for one schedule, the sugar schedule Bailey proceeded, Gen. Payne of There and been cologies of the Democratic party and of the doctrines of free raw naterial, and of protected raw material. would not and recriminations between the Demo-

Mr. Payne made the statement that the Republicans in their last tariff bill had made sugar free, and to foster the growing indestry in the South had given ats when they came in produced their Wilson bill. He wished to make some comparisons between the records of the two parries with regard to their treat

Mr. Payne said that in the present bill the conference sugar schedule did not in crease the differential. Under the present aw the differential is about 31 Under the conference committee the differential is about 17 cents. Mr. Swanson of Virginia attempted

get into the argument at this point with a refutation of Mr. Payne's statement. out he was cut short by that gentlema before his point was clear. Mr. Swanso wished to use a statement of Senator Ald rich, but Mr. Payne said he didn't care what Senator Ablrich had said, he must lave been mistaken.

Mr. Payne said the trouble was not with the sugar schedule when the Democrats and the Populists were denouncing the trusts with all the names the dictionaries and their imaginations could give then

into competition with the cotton of the

Gen. Payne said that the way to kill the trust was not by dealing in invectives and running windmills (laugater), but by stablishing beet-sugar factories in every ongressional district, (Applause). Gen Payne referred to the "two leaders" on the other side, and the fact that each found perfection in the Democratic party although differing materially. Mr. Bailey he said opposed free taw material, now that in the last three or four years the sheep of Texas were disappearing. (Ap-

Mr. Livingstone of Georgia-What are rou going to do for cotton? Gen: Payne-If my friend from Georgia will show me where any cotton co

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Congress Heights

This Evening from 6 to 10,

and every evening hereafter until October. Music by the members of the United States Marine Band. Come up to the large oak grove and get

Mr. Livingshore—What about cotton the

tion. Farmer-Last; everyshing for Georgia been reported to Congress since I have the control flowed that the Wilson here, but it has been put through he say the control flower the shape and made in most start up the factories study are now demanding the of the life and no party would

it the outbroken report. The was carried by a viva vice vote, were and mays were demanded measure, and it was a success for two long life out was suffed. The result was or thinks: Year, 189; nays, 115; present and me witner, 12

country sive moved that the Home

nouncement of the vote, a very import-Fire Demo- sts voted ave. Mevet of during, Slaport of Texas, Kleberg of

Toxas, Respected of Louisiana and Davey All of the Penulists who voted voted no

Of the sliver Republicana Neglands and The House then adjourned until noon to

LARCENY OF SCHOOL MATERIAL. Juvenile Culprits Lectured in Court

and Then Discharged. Robert Cross and Buddy Beavers, two bildren, aged eight and nine years, recritively, were arraigned in the police surt yesterday charged with larceay of mough whool materials to start a second

and store The goods which were found in their mes in Southeast Washington were aken at various times from the McCor nack school, on Third street. The asortment included books, tablets, a clock permometer, a gross of rulers, state pendis, chaix, a bell, pen holders, and in fact, ost everything movable on which hands ould be laid. These things were hidden at their homes, but were immediately deivered to the police when discovered The parents of the children are respectable people. Owing to the extreme youth of the culprits, Judge Mills gave them a

tatherly talking to and en their promise o be good they were discharged. CARROLL INSTITUTE EXCURSION

Athletic Games and Swimming Contests at River View. The excursion of Carroll Institute to

River View yesterday proved to be one of the most enjoyable of the many affairs given by that organization Nearly a thousand friends and member took advantage of the occasion to enjoy a pleasant day and evening at the

ool resort. Dancing, singing and athletic games were some of the attractive features of the day. The 100-yard swimming match was cenutiful contest from the start to finish. and the victory of young Julius McAfee was a big surprise. McAfee is scarcely more than fifteen years of age; yet he asily defeated W. J. Mangan, who won

the all-round championship at the bathingach a year ago. The running broad jump was wan by eph T. Daley, who cleared 17 feet 9 inches.

Daley also won the 220-yard dash in he mod time of 27 seconds, with John Murphy second.

The officials of the day were Judges Rev. Brother Fabrician, Mr. Edward J. Hannan, and Mr. M. B. Johnsoni score loseph G. Beckley; clerk of course. Leply: referee and starter, Prof. Maurice

Father Has His Son Arrested. John Webster, twenty-three years of age, a white man, was arrested last night for being drunk and disorderly, on com-plaint of his father, William D. Welsster, who is in the carriage business at No 826 Four-and-a-half street southwest. The father stated that his son had frequently threatened bim, and was now under bond to keep the peace, and so objectionable had the son's conduct become that, in order to secure peace of mind, the father compelled to secure his boy's arrest.

Sent to the Reform School. Harry Offatt, colored, aged twelve years vas yesterday sent to the reform school for taken from a house on Wyoming avenue

The Crowning Virtue. NCW pair

There's hardly a time when you can't find use for an extra pair of pants.

The coat and vest is usually good when the pants are worn out-and a new pair of pants often practically means a new suit.

Our entire pants stock is going at a third off nowwhich means

\$1.35 for the \$2.00 ones. \$1.67 for the \$2.50 ones. \$2.35 for the \$3.50 ones. \$3.00 for the \$4.50 ones. \$3.35 for the \$5.00 ones. \$4.00 for the \$6.00 ones.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W.

No Branch Store in Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE ROCHDALE CO-OPERATIVE SO-CIETY - The regular quarterly meeting of CLETY—The regular quarterly meeting of the Rochdale Co-operative Society of the instrict of Columbia will be held at Typoguajiacial Temple, 423 G at nw take floor, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897, 8 octock Present your trade card at the door. Byorder of the executive committee, L. S. EMERY, Secretary of the Secret, 707 G at nw. 1918-38.

707 G st. n.w. jy18-3t.

NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing between William boyce and J. N.
Lynn, known as Boyte, Lynn & Co. commission merchants. No 935 La ave n.w.,
has this day been disolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM BOYCE,
1y17-3tem J. N. LYNN. seat.

1917-30.cm J. N. LYNN.

EXTERNSON OF HIGHWAYS IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLEMBRIA - Wainington,
July 1, 1857. To whom it may concern.
The commission created by section 2 of
the act of Congress approved March 2,
1893. entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part
of the District of Columbia lying outside of
cates." has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a certified copy of a map showing a proposed
perimanent system of highways in the
District of Columbia within the area
hounded by North Capitol street. Florida
avenue, Eastern Bras. In. and the District
lime. This map and plate showing in detual how can't be an interested
trail how can't be annive the interested
are invited to examine the map and plate.
The ominissan will consider any suppotion of protest concerning the location of
any highway or portion of a lighway as
shown on the map. The suggressions and
protests must be in writing and most set
forth clearly the reasons for the chances
and show the property owned or controlled
by the objector. All protests, etc., mass
be submitted on or before the FIRST OF
OR TOLER, 1857, and he addressed to the
Chief on Engineers. U. S. Arny, War Department, Washington, D. C. The commission will need October 16, 1857, at 9
october a. m., in the office of the Secretary of War, to dispose of all objections,
and will then bear orally from those who desize to thus support their written objections. R. A. Aldren. Secretary of the Interent
JOHN M. WILSON, Chief of Engineers. U.
S. Army.

DENTISTRY done on weekly and monthly
payments, crown and bridge work a
specialty. DR. T. W. STUEPLEFIELD,
lite and F. St.; over Mertz's Drug Stora
myth-3mo

AFCTION SALES. HATCLIFF M. SUFFUN AS O., Auctioneers TRUSTEES' SALE OF NINE VALUABLE
THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT
BUFF BRICK RESIDENCES, CONTAINING NINE ROOMS AND BATH,
ANDALL MODERNIMPROVEMENTS,
BEING NOS. 1315 TO 1331 KENESAW
AVE. NW.

AVE AW.

Under and by virine of a certain deed of trust, chief June 22, 1896, and daily reworded July 7, 1896, in Liber 2136, at folio 450, one of the land records of the District of Collimbia, default having occurred in the performance of the terms and conditions of the bond mentioned and referred to in the sould deed of the terms and conditions of the bond mentioned and reserved to in the sould deed of that and at terred to in the said dees of brust, and as the written request of the secretary of the body curporate. The abliges in and the horizer and owner of the said band, the undersigned trustees will sell at public anction, in front of the premires, on WEDNESDAY, THE 2STH DAY OF THEY A. D. 1897, AT 4:30 O'LLOCK P. M. all those pieces or parcets of band and premires, simule in the city of Wash-ington, District of Colombia, and known as and called his three (3), four (4) and five (5), in block thirty-ax (35), in John Shermon's, trustee, subdivision of part of five (0), in those thirty-ex (36), in John Sherman's, trustee, subdivision of part of Mount Pleasant and Pleasant Plains, now called Columbia Houghts, as per plat recorded in Liter 'Gov. Shephere', 'at folio 137, one of the records of the Surveyor's Office of the District of Columbia.

Terms of sile. All cash. Each house and parcel of kind occupied thereby will be first offered separately, and a deposit of \$200 will be required at the time of sale on each house and parcel of land sold. If not sold the property will be offered in block, and a deposit of \$1,000 will be required at the time of sale to be complied with within ten days from the date of sale, otherwise the lot or lots will be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers. All

defaulting purchaser or purchasers An conveyancing recording, etc., at perchaser's FREDERICK L. SIDDONS, Trustee, Washington Loan & Trust Building. STEPHEN VAN WYCK, Trustee, Washington Loan & Trust Building.

1716-dads.em

BIRCH-GEORGE THOMAS BIRCH, July 19, 1897, at 11 o'clock, aged four months, twenty-four days. Funeral at Mount Offvet at 4 o'clock p. m. today.

p. ii. today.
Sleep, little darling, thy Father hath called thee home
To Him to whom you belong.
Sleep, little darling, we are weeping for thee;
But we hope to meet you where weeping is unknown.
He had given us a jewel to cheer our pathway here;
He hath called you to Himself to draw our spirits there.

NEWKIRK On Sunday, July 18, 1897, FRANK WILLIER, beloved child of James T and Rose A Newkirk, aged five months and eighteen days. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." SCOTT At her home, at 5:10 o'clock, aturday, July 17, 1897, MRS, CAROLINE Funeral will take place from the People's Congregational Church at 2 o'clock Tues-lay afternoon.

UNDERTAKERS. J. WILLIAM LEE. UNDERTAKER, 332 Pn. Ave. N. W Firsteins service. Thone, 1383.

and the testimony indicated that the boy broke into the house, though the coincidence was only that of circumstance. He had the mower in his possession, however, and was found guilty.

Arrested for Stenling Beer.

Mary Fenton has an unusually strong appetite for beer, and through it came to grief yesterday morning. Mary is an unfersized colored girl, sixteen years old-Yesterday morning, by book or crook, she two dozen bottles of the foaming liquid, and Marie Denie, 1210 D the owner, complained to Officer Cochran, who arrested the voothful thief.